

The Wheeling Intelligencer

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WHEELING, WEST VA., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1874.

NO. 261.

Bishop Whelan's Successor.

The people of this community will naturally take much interest in the succession to the Episcopal See made vacant by the death of Bishop WHELAN. It will be hard to find a man likely to become so generally popular with all classes of our people as the late prelate. The public respected him because of his many good qualities, prominent among which were his energy, enterprise and public spirit. These qualities were allied in the popular estimation with a blameless life and with zeal and devotion to the interests of the particular religion that he professed. Naturally the community will hope to see another such man appointed to fill the vacancy. Of course there is some speculation already as to who will be appointed. That is a problem, however, of very difficult, indeed impossible, solution. Such an appointment is not made in a hurry. It is considered a matter of too much importance at Rome to be speedily decided. The ultimate decision is made at Rome, although, as a matter of course, the recommendation of the Arch-bishop of this arch-diocese will have great, if not determining weight. Bishops in the Catholic Church, especially Bishops for this country, are selected with reference to their administrative capacity as well as with regard to their piety, zeal and learning. The advancement of the secular interests of the Church is an important consideration, and one that is taken into serious account in the appointment of a Bishop. Look, for instance, what has been done in this diocese, what in this community, by the late Bishop. He built St. James Cathedral and the Churches of St. Alphonsus and the Immaculate Conception, besides St. Charles Seminary, besides looking after a great number of other enterprises throughout his diocese. He was a man who could both plan and execute. He worked with his head and hands, in season and out of season, and knew no selfishness. He was willing to be spent in the service of his Church, and this is the sort of a man they seek for in selecting a Bishop at Rome.

In old times, a Bishop was elected by the clergy and laity of his diocese. That was the ancient practice of the Church. But as the hierarchy grew powerful they absorbed that prerogative more and more to themselves. The former method was discontinued because of the turbulence attending an election. At times there was a good deal of feeling and electioneering. A divine call, it believed in, was not relied on. The power passed largely into the hands of kings, in the time of Charlemagne, who appointed the Bishops of their kingdoms to suit their own ends, just as Emperor William and Bismarck do to-day. The method of selection at this day differs in different countries. In some countries they are selected by "Cathedral canons"; in others, as in France, they are nominated by the Government. In all cases, however, the names are sent to Rome for confirmation. According to the decrees of the Council of Trent, a candidate for the Episcopate must be of legitimate birth, 30 years old, well reputed for learning and morality, usually a native of the country in which the bishopric lies, and acceptable to the Government thereof. Within three months from his confirmation he receives the right of consecration, which is performed in the Cathedral of the See, to which he has been appointed, according to the directions of the pontifical, by three bishops appointed for that purpose. The candidate takes the oath of allegiance to the Pope, the oath also of civil allegiance, subscribes to the Confession of Faith, receives the insignia of his office, is anointed and solemnly enthroned, and concludes the ceremony with pronouncing the benediction. His insignia are a mitre, the symbol of power; a crozier, a symbol of his shepherd's duties; a finger-ring, a sign of his marriage with the Church; a cross on the breast, gloves and sandals, and an official robe. The functions of a Bishop embrace all the offices and offices of the Christian religion. He administers five sacraments in common with priests, and two others, those of confirmation and ordination, are his peculiar prerogatives. He examines, approves and condemns the works published in his diocese concerning religion, and takes part in the general councils convoked by the pope for deciding questions of faith. He has great power in his diocese. He is the guardian of the discipline and makes such statutes and ordinances as he deems necessary, and also dispenses with canons according to the canons themselves, judges the offences of ecclesiastics, and has power of suspension, excommunication and absolution.

In regard to who may be selected to succeed Bishop WHELAN, no one in this diocese we presume has any information whatever. Perhaps the dead prelate has left an expression of his preference behind him, although even that is hardly more than probable. If he has, his preference will be duly considered at Rome. But after all, Rome has facilities for forming an opinion of its own. The ecclesiastics, Jesuits and others, who travel about the country, sojourning from diocese to diocese, keep the Pope informed of the personnel of the church. No doubt also the Arch-bishop has always some one who is known to him as good material for a Bishop. It was in this way that Bishop WHELAN was made a Bishop. His efficiency as a Missionary Priest at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg commended him to the Arch-bishop at Baltimore, whose recommendation secured him the appointment from Rome. And no doubt, at this time, the persons whom the Most Rev. Arch-bishop had recommended will again receive the appointment.

Information Wanted.
Editors of the Intelligencer:
A house with a slanting roof contains a space of 230,000 cubic feet. The depth of the wall equals twice the height of the wall, and the height of the roof is equal to one-fourth of the width. Now, what are the dimensions of that house, and how many cubic feet with in the walls and within the roof, respectively?

Any correct solution will be worthily rewarded.
G. EXEL.

The Coming Vote on the 21st.

The people of this county are pretty well informed on the question that will come before them at the polls on the 21st of this month. It is, in brief, whether they are willing to vote \$300,000 more to complete the P. W. & Ky. Railroad, or whether they prefer to sink their present investment in it by turning the road over to parties who may be willing to take it as it stands and finish it. The county now has \$340,000 invested. Brooks county proposes to assume the interest on \$600,000 of the additional \$300,000 asked for. So that if we vote the additional amount we will have an investment of \$640,000 to pay interest upon and ultimately to pay in case the road fails to meet the liabilities in our stead. As shown in our report of the Court House meeting of Tuesday night, Mr. HUBBARD and Prof. PENDLETON are firmly persuaded that it would be unwise for our people to abandon the enterprise as it now stands. They seem to entertain little or no doubt that the road will not only meet the interest on the \$300,000 asked for, but also, within a reasonable period, on the former \$340,000, and that ultimately it will become a source of profit to the county.

We do not undertake to say how far all the actual facts and figures that properly belong to the discussion of this question, could they be got at, would sustain the views and arguments of these gentlemen. We understand that there is quite a mistake done between this city and the Bridgeport depot. That business, both through and way, does not amount in transfer charges to \$15,000 per year. That is to say, the transfer contractors do not receive from the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad and from consignees in this city that amount of toll on all the goods they deliver in the course of a year. The great bulk of the business between Wheeling and all points East and West is done by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Why will that road not continue to do the same business when the P. W. & Ky. is finished? This is an important question.

Another consideration: When the P. W. & Ky. road is finished will not all the freight now delivered free by the O. & P. and the B. & O. road become chargeable with drayage? Will not that drayage entail a loss upon this city of a sum nearly or quite equal to the interest on the \$300,000 asked for? This also is an important question.

Our result of the late liquor crusade has been that a Brooklyn saloon keeper, who was converted at the time, has published a number of modes in which spurious liquors are manufactured or adulterated. He says that Bourbon rye whiskey is manufactured from highwines, commonly called full-oil whiskey. It also contains vinegar, syrup, oil of bourbon, French coloring and bluestone. It costs from 90 cents to \$1 a gallon and retails for \$1.50 a gallon. Brandy is made from French or Cologne spirits, burnt sugar, oil of cognac, vinegar, bluestone, Jamaica rum, honey syrup, port wine, French coloring, alum and aloes. It costs \$1 a gallon, and retails from \$1.50 to \$2. Irish or Scotch whiskey is made from Canada highwines, or new distilled whiskey, one week old, saltpetre, fine salt, essence of oil of Scotch or Irish whiskey, full oil, syrup, bluestone, rum and imported Irish or Scotch whiskey for flavor. It costs \$1.50, and retails for \$2. What sells for the best old Holland gin is composed of French spirits, water, oil of juniper, syrup, white wine vinegar, bluestone, New England rum and peach pipe, with some imported gin for flavor. Old Tom gin is made from the same ingredients, but double syrup is added to make it sweeter. It costs \$1.25 a gallon, and retails for \$2. Jamaica and St. Croix rum is made of double refined highwines, French coloring, oil of rum, full oil, vinegar, bluestone, burnt sugar, molasses syrup, with some imported Jamaica, Cuba or St. Croix rum for flavor; also alum, aloes and prune juice. Stock ale or porter is diluted with oil of vitriol, strychnine, and aqua fortis to make it keep. New ale is diluted with oil of vitriol and damaged molasses. Lager beer contains a little malt, plenty of water, some inferior hops, rosin, tar, saltpetre, soda, with four different chemicals to make it keep after brewing. Another ex-dealer says that fluids sold over two-thirds of the time in New York and Brooklyn are compounded as above. Another saloon-keeper in Brooklyn, whose place was closed by the crusaders, says the liquor dealers always water their liquor copiously. When his stock was re-bought by the wholesale dealer they would not pay him more than one-half of what he paid for it, because it was not proof, or watered.

DAY GOODS IMPORTATIONS.—The dry goods importation at New York for the fiscal year just closed gives some indication of the general falling off of the import trade of the country as compared with the previous years. The total is \$106,706,844 for the fiscal year 1873-74. In 1872-73 New York imported eight millions more foreign dry goods; in 1871-72 thirty-three millions more, and in 1870-71 over nineteen millions in excess of this figure. In 1869-70, however, the dry goods importation at New York was but 96 millions. Previously to that year the importation of 1873-74 was exceeded only by 1865-66 and 1869-70. In commenting on these returns the leading commercial authority in New York, the *Journal of Commerce*, says that there is reason to anticipate a partial revival in this trade during the approaching season, and increased imports are, therefore, looked for. Our contemporary adds that, if judiciously handled, there is no reason why such an increased supply may not be sold at a fair profit.

Our Cumberland Letter.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 7, '74.
Editors of the Intelligencer:

The relations of Cumberland and Wheeling are so intimate that as a general thing any matter of news in one city is interesting to the people of the other. Acting on this idea, and having an hour of leisure, I propose to give you a few items from the "Mountain City."

CHANGED FOR THE BETTER.
Arriving here a few days since after an absence of over five years, I was at once struck with the great strides made in improvements. On the east of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where now stands the magnificent Queen City Hotel and hundreds of dwellings, besides the mammoth Iron Works of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, there was then scarcely a house; and this is only a tithe of the great improvements made. At a casual glance one is apt to think, when comparing the two cities, that the latter is ahead in the matter of handsome buildings; but come to examine closer, there is probably not a house in the city of Cumberland either as expensive or elegant as several that might be mentioned in Wheeling. The whole difference lies in the fact that the location of most of the fine dwellings in Cumberland is as beautiful as can well be imagined. In fact, there is probably not a finer site for building in the whole country than many of the sites in the western part of the town, across Wills Creek.

A HANDSOME STRUCTURE.
And while speaking of that section we are reminded that a few days since while up there we noticed one fine building which bore the appearance of recent completion. To all appearance it was a fine private dwelling. Imagine then our surprise on learning that it was the county jail. Through the courtesy of the Sheriff, Mr. LYN, and the Clerk of the Court, Mr. "Thad" Luman, we were shown through this handsome structure. It has only been completed some two weeks. The parlors, reception rooms, &c., are as elegant as the most fastidious might wish, and quite in taste with the Sheriff. In the prison there are only twelve or sixteen cells, and we forget which, but think the former. They are all cleanly, light and well ventilated. The whole building is warmed by an immense heater in the cellar, where the heat in each cell can be regulated at will. Between the bricks in the walls there is a layer of boiler plate, so that should a prisoner attempt to cut through, this plate is touched and gongs are started through the whole front of the building. The cells, granaries, &c., are all the most modern improvements. But there is one serious drawback—there is no separate compartment for female prisoners. At present there are none, but should there be any they must be put with the male prisoners during the day or kept locked in their cells, as all open on the same corridors.

AS TO JAILS.
About five or six days before we left Wheeling we visited the Ohio County Jail, and of course its appearance was fresh in our minds while in the jail here. I will not give you my thoughts. Imagine them, and then in Ohio County Jail I found thirty odd prisoners, and in Allegany County Jail only five prisoners, a comparison that I am not proud of. It will probably prove of interest to mention that a new jail cost some \$37,000, complete.

A NEW COURT HOUSE.
Since my visit five years ago a new Court House has been built on the old site. We understand that the average Allegheny considers it a failure, but we had the beautiful Ohio County structure in our mind's eye, and most emphatically pronounced it a success. It is a large, neat, airy and altogether a very fine building. Architecturally speaking, it could probably be improved, so far as the exterior is concerned.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
And just now the old Market House has been demolished, and in its place will soon appear a \$75,000 Opera House, Market House and City Hall combined. Oh, ye happy Cumberlandites! All this, and only 85 cents on the \$100 (for city purposes). Wheeling craves alms at 30 and 35. But come ye taxpayers, and see this beautiful mountain city, and you will say that it would be better to pay the 35 cents and get rid of the mud and dirt, and have in place of the ancient City Hall a building worthy of the city.

THE CHAIN GANG SYSTEM.
To the people of Wheeling who are versed in the "beauties" of the chain-gang system, the following report from published proceedings of the City Council at its session last night will be of interest: *Ordered*, That the Committee on Ordinances be instructed to report an ordinance creating a chain gang in the city of Cumberland. Adopted.

Cannot Wheeling persuade Cumberland from taking this retrograde step?

GOVERNOR JACOBI.
Governor Jacob, wife and child have been visiting hereabouts for several weeks. They make their headquarters at the St. Nicholas, where the Governor's mother-in-law is boarding, having boarded there for many years.

A WEST VIRGINIA EDITOR.
A few days since a rural editor from West Virginia stopped at the St. Nicholas. We were glad to see him, considering him something we had not hitherto seen, a fair specimen of the democratic country editor. At dinner he called for broiled chicken. The servant had no chicken then fried chicken. None of that. Then he roasted the turkey for the best he had, remarking to the other guests, "I am an editor and a lawyer and if these niggers don't stand around I will give them a— in my paper." And then he called a waiter from another table to hand him the pepper. The waiter stood about eight inches to the south of his place. Many more of the genuine southern democratic airs did this man put on, never forgetting to tell that he "was invited to deliver the oration on decoration day, but declined." During his visit he called at the office of one of the dailies here and got a "personal" in next morning's issue. The next forenoon was a perpetual warfare with him, butting copies of the paper and stamps to mail them. Should he come to Wheeling give him a good puff and then run off fifty quires extra. He will take them.

THE ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.
On arriving at the St. Nicholas we missed a familiar face—that of "Thad" Luman, the clerk of the house. As a hotel clerk he was hard to beat. Drummers have been known to go two hundred miles out of their way to "lay over" Sunday with him, and weary travelers would rather a glimpse of his countenance than "ten inches of kimmel." You have good hotel clerks in Wheeling—Mitt

Lewis for instance—but Thad in opposition to Mitt, would entice away nice travelers out of ten. And yet he quit the hotel, plunged into politics, and was elected clerk of the court, where he now reigns. And they do say that as a hotel clerk he was a failure compared with his success as a public officer.

There are many other things about which I intended to write, but will not venture to jot them down now, having already consumed too much space.
BROWN'S YOUNG MAN.

The Decline in Government Bonds.
(From the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday.)
Anything which disturbs the usual flow of business affects values, and we have two leading things now to unsettle the market for government bonds, both of which have perhaps a greater weight because their ultimate effect can not be calculated with certainty. The first is that feature of the currency bill which allows national banks wishing to retire their circulation to deposit greenbacks and receive back their bonds now on deposit for security for circulation. Already something over \$1,000,000 of bonds have been withdrawn, but whether these have been put into the market is questionable. If any considerable part of the national banks propose to give up their circulation in this way, and sell their bonds, there will be a large amount of greenbacks withdrawn from circulation, and a large addition to the supply of government bonds on the market. With most banks, however, the question will be one of profit, and we think that comparatively few banks will be able to make as large dividends without their circulation as with it. The other thing affecting the market is the proposal of the Secretary of the Treasury to place the remaining \$70,000,000 of the loan on a 5 per cent. basis. The price of these bonds in the open market is now nearly 8 per cent above par in gold, but there is the uncertainty of whether they will keep up there the negotiations proposed. Already the 5 1/2 per cent bonds have declined to about the same level as these new five per cent bonds, and it is considered probable that the negotiations will be successful, and the 5 1/2s of 1893 will all be called in and redeemed.

The Drouth at Parkersburg.
(From the Parkersburg Times of Tuesday.)
The present drouth is becoming serious and alarming. No rain of any consequence has fallen for the last four weeks, and we have not had a good soaking shower for more than eight weeks. Day after day the sun pours down a scorching heat, and most of the time combined with a dry north wind, and weather more unfavorable to both animal and vegetable life can scarcely be imagined, and, in consequence, all kinds of crops are withering. The most serious damage is done to the fruit trees, and the most of them are now dropping and must be ruined unless relieved by a heavy fall of rain. Corn seems to stand the drouth the best of any crop, but will surely be ruined if we do not have rain soon. Potatoes and nearly all kinds of garden vegetables look very dry indeed. Fruits, apples and grapes do not seem to be injured much as yet, but raspberries were much injured, and blackberries, except where growing near some brook, or other moist place, are probably already injured past recovery. From some parts of the State we hear of showers, but in West Virginia the drouth is worse than here, and in several counties up in Little Kanawha, it is supposed to be equally bad. It is very difficult to work land in its present dry condition, and, working it now would be likely to injure instead of benefiting most kinds of crops.

The Popular Sentiment in regard to a Financial Policy.
(Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.)
WASHINGTON, July 7.
A gentleman holding a Government office which makes it his duty to make frequent tours over that part of the United States lying west of the Alleghenies, returned to the city this morning from an extended excursion over that section, and reports that the sentiment of the mass of the people with regard to inflation has undergone a most radical and complete change. He states that when making a similar trip in December and January last he found the weight of opinion in favor of inflation. Now, however, the sentiment has changed, and he is receiving praise from all parties for the soundness of his views as set forth in his advocacy of the do-nothing policy. This the people have come to concede as wise, and the result, it is predicted, will be the return of a Congress this fall the great majority of whom will be committed to that policy. The gentleman making this report does not explain how this remarkable change has been effected, but is inclined to attribute it to the cool reflection that followed the fever brought on by the panic, which sober second thought he thinks was greatly aided by President Grant's veto message and the publication of Mr. Jones' little memorandum.

The Five Per Cent Deposit.
WASHINGTON, July 7.—The new division established in General Spinner's office under the provisions of the new Currency Law, is doing what may be called a land office business. The amount of deposits required as reserve on circulation amounts to \$17,700,000, and of this, at the close of business to-day, \$6,839,684 had been received in cash, while the checks received, but which have not yet been collected, swell the amount to nearly three millions more, or more than half the required amount. Of torn, worn, defaced, mutilated or otherwise unfit for circulation bank notes, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars have already been received from private persons and corporations for redemption, and over one million has been forwarded by Assistant Treasurers and depositors, as they are required by law to do.

Democratic Convention.
PORT WATKINS, July 8.—The Democratic Convention at Bucyrus, Ohio, for the nomination of a Congressman from the Fourteenth Congressional District, adjourned at 6 o'clock until 8 o'clock in the evening. The following is the result of the 200th ballot: Finley 31; Berry 21; Cowan 24; Sullivan 24; Burns 26 1/2. Whole number of votes 123, necessary to a choice 63. The excitement runs high.

A Smuggling Case.
THURSDAY, July 8.—The alleged smuggling case of the United States vs. B. G. Bean, which has excited so much interest, terminated to-day by the jury bringing in a verdict for the defendant. This is the first case tried under the new tariff law.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT.
(By the Western Union Line.)
Office Northwest cor. of Main and Monroe Sts.

WASHINGTON.

PROMPT MEASURES TO SUPPRESS THE INFLATION.
WASHINGTON, July 8.—The report of John D. Miles, Ind. agent at Oage City, Kansas, in regard to the depredations of the hostile Cheyennes, Comanches and Kiowas, was received at army headquarters to-day, and orders were immediately telegraphed to General Pope, commanding the Department of the Missouri, directing him to use the Sixth Cavalry in Kansas and the Indian Territory for the purpose of breaking up the raid of these Indians and forcing them to go upon their reservations.

IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S ROBBERY.
Secretary Robeson was at the Navy Department to-day. Hon. A. G. Riddle has returned and formally accepted the appointment of Assistant Attorney General to prosecute the robbery cases, growing out of the blowing up of the safe in the District Attorney's office during the recent Congressional investigation of the District of Columbia affairs. Riddle will commence work on the cases immediately.

DECLINE BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.
The Attorney General has decided that under section 19 of the act amendments of the bankrupt law, United States Marshals and Registers in bankruptcy of the United States are not authorized to provide for all the cases which are furnished with tabular forms and directions in respect thereto by the Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States.

DOGS SHEPHERD TRYING TO BRING SUIT FOR LIEK.
Ex Governor Shepherd was before the grand jury to-day endeavoring to procure an indictment against Chas. A. Dana for an alleged libel on Shepherd.

DEATH OF LIEUT. COL. FRED. MYERS.
A telegram was received here to-night announcing the death at Santa Fe, New Mexico, last night, of Lieut. Col. Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster General. He died of peritonitis.

WILL QUALIFY.
The gentlemen appointed to wind up the affairs of the Freedmen's Bank, Messrs. Cresswell, Leopold and Parvis, have accepted their commissions and will qualify to-morrow.

CHICAGO.

ACTION OF R. R. AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSIONERS.
CHICAGO, July 8.—At a meeting of the Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, held at Springfield yesterday, rules, relating to inspection fees, were changed as follows: "The chief inspector is hereby authorized to collect, until further notice, on all grain inspected under his direction as follows: 20 cents per car load; 30 cents per thousand bushels from canal boats, and one-quarter of a cent per bushel from bags; 35 cents per thousand bushels to vessels; 30 cents per car load to cars; 25 cents per car load to teams, and 10 cents per wagon load to teams." The revised rates go into effect July 15, 1874.

CHIEF PLAYING.
CHICAGO, July 8.—To-day's play in the third chess Congress has been of considerable interest and excitement. Captain McKenzie has won two games from Mr. Kennard, Mr. Judd won one game from Mr. Hoemer, and Mr. Brock drew with Mr. Conger. To-day Mr. Perrin won a game from Mr. Elder, and Mr. Elder won a game from Mr. Perrin. The game of Messrs. Judd and Hoemer was an unusually hard fought and lasted seven and a half hours.

WILL CONFORM TO THE LAW.
It is positively stated that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will also conform to the new railroad law, though no formal letter has been prepared accepting the statute, and definite information is not to be obtained from the officers. The Illinois Central will let the matter rest at present, as one Iowa branch controlled by them has just obtained an injunction restraining it from changing the present freight and passenger tariff. This prevents them from acting in the matter.

BASE BALL.
The game of base ball here to-day between the Chicago and Baltimore, resulted in a draw. The Chicago 9, Baltimore 1. The home club out-batted the visitors, making but few mistakes and playing a very creditable game.

Abduction of a Boy.
PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—No clue has been obtained to the whereabouts of Charles Brewster Ross, abducted from Shippen appeared on behalf of the officers of the Christian Rose, a merchant of this city, who has received an anonymous communication offering to return the child for \$10,000. He has given notice in the newspapers that he is ready to negotiate to the extent of his ability. He had previously offered a reward of \$300 for the return of the boy.

The Erie Suit.
ALBANY, N. Y., July 8.—Ex-Judge Fullerton and John L. Hill appeared before the Attorney General this morning with an application to commence suit against the officers of the Erie Railroad Company on account of their management. Wm. M. Evans and ex-Judge Shippen appeared on behalf of the officers in opposition, and the Attorney General reserved his decision as to whether he would bring suit.

Sickness in Havana.
NEW YORK, July 8.—A letter from Havana, dated July 4th, says: "There is a great deal of sickness prevailing here. Many fatal cases of smallpox and yellow fever have occurred, and places of recreation have been established throughout the city. Business is very dull; only about 600 boxes of sugar were sold during this week."

Bank Cashier Removed.
NEW BEDFORD, July 8.—John P. Barker, cashier of the First National Bank of New Bedford, was removed Tuesday in consequence of the statement of the irregularities made to the directors by the bank examiner Needham.

First New Floor.
BOSTON, July 8.—The first new floor was exhibited to-day. It was from St. Louis and was of a superior quality.

NEW YORK CITY.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER SURRENDERS—A VICTORY FOR THE REFORMERS.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The campaign against Mayor Havemeyer growing out of the scandal caused by him in reappointing the convicted Police Commissioners, has been so vigorously conducted that at a late hour last night he concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and surrendered. The resignations of the objectionable Commissioners Charles and Gardner were received and accepted, and George W. Mott, Superintendent of Police, and John R. Voorhees, Excise Commissioner, were appointed to fill the vacancies. The resignation of the Commissioners followed the failure of an attempt to elect Gardner President. Two memorials will be presented to the Governor to-day at his country seat, and appeals will be made for the removal of Mayor Havemeyer. One of these claims that the action of the Mayor in reappointing the convicted Commissioners was a gross outrage upon public decency, while the other emphasizes his illegality.

Of this latter movement of Mayor Havemeyer, the *Tribune* says: "It will be accepted by thoughtful citizens as an insult." The *Times* says: "It would be absurd to credit the Mayor with the slightest regard to the public interest." The *Herald* says: "He has only emphasized his incapacity and more proved his unfitness for the office he now holds."

GREAT BRITAIN DEMANDS RIGHT MILITIONS.
It is stated here that the British Government demands \$5,000,000 from Spain for the massacre of sixteen English subjects captured on board the Virginia and executed in Santiago de Cuba.

PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH.
James Gordon Bennett and Geo. Lorillard will shoot at pigeons on Long Island to-morrow for \$5,000 a side. They will use 100 birds each, thirty yards, according to the English rules.

DECLINE OF VIRTUE IN PUERTO PRINCIPLE.
A letter giving an account of the celebration of St. John's Day in Puerto Principe, Cuba, says the insurrection is fast fading, and once again the island is a scene of social virtue, and except among a few of the best educated and most refined people, there is little attempt made at any show of feminine delicacy and modesty. Bands of young rolling fellows, who during the long rainy season, had been in the habit of singing, with the most indecent songs, to the women and girls who flock to the windows, laugh at and enjoy it.

A FRIEND TO GARDNER.
The Mayor to-day appointed ex-Police Commissioner Hugh Gardner Excise Commissioner in the place of John R. Voorhees, who was last night appointed Police Commissioner in the place of Gardner.

SPECIFIC SHIPMENTS.
Shipments of specie to-day amounted to \$500,137, of which \$50,000 is gold coin, and the remainder silver. Specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers amounted at one o'clock to-day to \$200,000 in gold coin.

RESOLUTIONS BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
The Board of Aldermen this afternoon passed resolutions requesting Governor Dix to remove Mayor Havemeyer for committing acts unbecoming a public officer in his support of the convicted Police Commissioners.

FROM LONG BRANCH.
The President and Mrs. Grant and Senator Jones and family arrived here from Long Branch this afternoon.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.
Thomas J. Mason, cashier for Morrill, Tinsley & Co., bankers and brokers, was arrested to-day on a charge of having robbed his employers of a large sum of money, probably reaching \$25,000. He acknowledges having taken \$5,000, which he lost in a gold speculation.

Brown Was the Race.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 8.—In the international boat race, contested here, at the International Boat Race, Brown won by one and one-half boat lengths. Time 30 minutes and 25 seconds.

The five mile race between Geo. Brown of Halifax, and Wm. Schaff, of Pittsburgh, for \$3,000 a side and the championship of America, was rowed this afternoon. Both men were in excellent condition and the water was as smooth as could be desired. Schaff soon took the lead and held it for about a mile, when Brown overhauled him and thereafter kept ahead until the end of the race. At the turning of the stroke Brown was about a boat length ahead, and during the last mile of home stretch increased his lead several lengths. During the last mile, however, Schaff made occasional sprints and reduced the distance between the two boats, but Brown had the race in his own hands and came in about a length and a half ahead in 30 minutes and 45 seconds.

Weather Report.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.—8:00 P. M.
PROBABILITIES.
For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, partly cloudy and continued warm weather will prevail during Thursday, with local rains and variable winds.
For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, increasing cloudiness and areas of rain, with east or south winds, continued high temperature and slight changes in the barometer.
For the upper lake region and the Northwest, partly cloudy weather, with rain during the night, and northeast to southeast winds in the upper lake region and easterly or southerly winds in the Northwest, continued high temperature, except near Lake Superior, and falling barometer during Thursday.

Raised Checks.
NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—J. Weidner, a Carondelet street broker, drew checks on the Hibernia National Bank, had them certified, and afterwards raised them as follows: A check for \$35 was raised to \$2,800; a check for \$41.50 was raised to \$4,150, and a check for \$1.50 was raised to \$1,500. It is reported that Weidner purchased bonds with the raised checks and fled.

Weidner took with him about \$50,000 city ten per cent and seven per cent gold bonds.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

THE SITUATION IN THE FRENCH ASSEMBLY.
LONDON, July 8.—A *Times* Paris special says the Right and Left Centers have agreed upon an order of the day declaring that the Assembly is determined to defend McMahon's powers from every attack of their opponents. The Cabinet still holds a majority of fifty in the Assembly, but the Bonapartists and the Moderate portion of the Right, who are able to turn the scale, are wavering. If the Government is defeated, the dissolution of the Assembly is inevitable.

A COALITION EXPECTED.
A special dispatch from Paris to the *Pull Mail Gazette* says a complete understanding has been effected between the Gambetta and Legitimists for a coalition of extreme left and right on a vote in the Assembly to-day on Bruns interpellation to the suspension of the union. Left center is divided, but the majority of deputies belonging to that party will vote against the ministers.

A BONAPARTIST PROPOSITION.
PARIS, July 8.—It is reported that the Bonapartists in the Assembly will support the Cabinet in the important division to take place in the Chamber to-day, if the Cabinet will take an Anti-Republican ground.

INTERNAL REFORMS IN THE ASSEMBLY.
PARIS, July 8.—The sitting of the Assembly was opened to-day amid intense excitement. The floor was filled with deputies, and the galleries were crowded with spectators.

M. Lucien Brun moved "That the Assembly request the suspension of the *Journal D'Union* by the vote of 80 years to 379 years. The Left generally abstained from voting.

M. Paris, a member of the Right-Center, then moved the following: "That the Assembly, resolving to energetically uphold the constitutional powers conferred upon Marshal McMahon, President of the Republic, and, furthermore, reserving the questions submitted to the Committee on Constitutional Bill, passes to the order of the day."

General De Clusey, Minister of War and Vice President of the Council, announced that the Government had identified itself with the motion, and the question was then taken and the motion of M. Paris was rejected by a vote of 381 yeas to 383 nays.

The majority in this vote was composed of three sections of the Left and eighty members of the Extreme Right.

Several deputies immediately moved the order of the day, pure and simple, which was adopted, the vote standing 389 yeas to 315 nays.

It is considered that the last vote leaves the door open for the Ministry to remain in power, but the impression at the close of the sitting was that nothing had been settled, and the uncertainty which has all along characterized the political situation is unrelieved.

MACMAHON SPEAKS WITH DECISION.
PARIS, July 8.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly to-day a cabinet council was held, at which the Ministers tendered their resignations. President McMahon peremptorily refused to accept them, and the Ministry remained constituted as before. The President will send a message to the Assembly to-morrow or next day in which he will announce his determination to retain the powers conferred upon him for the time assigned by law, and will insist on the necessity for the complete organization of his powers by the Assembly. A cabinet council will be held to-morrow to definitely decide upon the terms of the message.

MACMAHON'S REASONS.
LONDON, July 9.—The *Times* Paris correspondent telegraphs that McMahon in his forthcoming message will probably state that he could not accept the resignations of Ministers because they defended his powers, and he wished to defend the country from a new ministerial crisis. He will request the Assembly to hasten action on financial measures, and adjourn for some months, and on resuming proceed definitely to organize his powers.

EX-QUEEN ISABELLA.
PARIS, July 8.—It is stated in Alphonse circles that ex-Queen Isabella intends to publicly revoke her abdication of the throne of Spain.

POSTAL COMMISSIONERS.
The Postal Congress will be held in Berlin Sept. 15th. Fifteen states will be represented, including France and Denmark.

SPAIN.
PREPARING TO REHEAT THE ATTACK ON THE CARLISTS.
MADRID, July 8.—Gen. Zurbilla is making preparations to renew the attack on the Carlists at Estella. The defeat of the Carlists at Teruel on Saturday last was so complete that they have left that section of the country altogether.

Gen. Mariones has been appointed General of the Republican troops in Navarre.